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NUMBER 3.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ROB ROY.

The original of this character, Rob Roy Macgregor, was the second son of Daniel Macgregor, a Highland gentleman, who served as an officer of rank in the service of the king of England. The son received a good education for the times; but his chief employment was, like that of his father's tenants, cattle dealing—a great business in the Highlands. On succeeding to the paternal estate he assumed a more ambitious control over his vassals, and commenced levying upon his neighbors, the Lowlanders, what was in those days called the *Black Mail*;—that is, a tribute of some kind of provisions, or other articles of value. From the farmers and others, according to the need they might have of protection, and their ability to pay for it.

Rob Roy was a great swordsman, and a man of powerful frame. He was fond also of a wandering and adventurous life, and had a chivalrous disposition to distinguish himself by relieving the oppressed. The Waverley Anecdotes give the following interesting traditional incident.

On one occasion, travelling through the sequestered pass of Glenlivet, his natural taste for the sublime was excited by the picturesque grandeur of those romantic scenes. The sun had nearly dipped his golden hair in the western main; but some parting tinges played upon the rugged towering pinnacles of *Cruchan*, and the profound tranquility of nature was unbroken, except by the gentle murmurs of the lides that with solemn placidity gave a character of life to the waters of the lake. He threw himself along a mossy rocky, and gazed on the magnificent perspective, until the slim outline could scarcely be traced between him and the horizon. From enrapturing reveries he was startled by female shrieks; and drawing his trusty blade he sprang forward to follow the sound.

The shrieks were stifled, but the voice of a man drew nearer, and they seemed to bid attention. Rob Roy hid himself down among some tall rank grass of the wild, and instantly could hear two persons disputing in a high English accent. The one expostulated in behalf of the captive lady; the other insisted upon his right to extort a compliance with his dishonorable solicitations. They still proceeded through the silent path, and Macgregor, with silent determination paused. They soon disappeared, as if eyes of the wood had proceeded from their *Tomhaws*. The screams of a female furnished a direction; the Celt no longer stood in perplexity, and he lost not a moment in shaping his course according to the sound, which led him to a decayed turret, the only remains of a fortress situated upon a craggy eminence. The voice was at times suppressed, and then burst forth with frenzied energy. Rob Roy feared not the face nor the arm of man; but he afterwards confessed, that early impressions of supernatural agency haunted his courage. Again he recollected that the gleaming counterspell, the steel of the mighty was in his hand, and he pressed onward to unravel the mystery. He could discover no door no window, in the half-ruined tower; but he perceived after surrounding the rock, that from a tangling thicket, the tones of distress was most audible. The moon emitted some feeble rays, by which he discerned a vaulted passage, which with cautious steps he explored. A faint glimmering of light guided him, where, disordered dress, disheveled tresses, and a lovely countenance, marked by tears, he found in a large apartment, a female stretched upon some grass, nearly exhausted by violent efforts. On seeing Rob, she attempted to say, "If you come to aid my life, cheerfully shall I meet the blow. Death is my only refuge." "Yield not to despair lady," he replied; "Rob Roy Macgregor comes to release you. But every moment is precious; quickly tell me your wrongs."

"I am," said the lady, "a daughter of the chief of ——— treacherously decoyed from the castle of my father by a knight of England. He and his friends were visitors; they persuaded my mother to let me go out to ride with them, to learn some of the fine performances of the English ladies in hunting; and after going some miles I was forced into a strange sloop and hurried away. I now find that each of the friends had swayed upon me. They deceived each other; but the younger has honor and pity."

"Remain as you are," said Rob Roy, "I hope soon to return with good tidings." The chief with an air of authority stalked into a vault where two gentlemen were harshly debating, and three armed men paced the floor. They all shrunk back from the terrible apparition. "Shame to manhood!" said Macgregor. "A lady of high birth insulted, trembled for even the demons of darkness are stirring in her cause."

After a pause the elder knight said, "You at least are no airy demon, but substantial flesh and blood, and shall feel this, if you do not instantly take yourself off." He made a push at Roy as he spoke; but the chief was the most dexterous swordsman of the age, and soon laid his adversary at his feet. Calling for a party, the younger knight was disposed to restore the lady, nor did the mercenary squire oppose it, being unwilling to risk the consequences, when no further reward from their employer could be expected. Rob Roy bound up the wound of the elder knight, and by a shorter way he and the lady were conveyed to the sea side. In less than forty eight hours the battlements of the castle were visible, at some distance from the common landing place. Macgregor desired to be put on shore. He proceeded with rapid steps to the castle, to inform the chief of his daughter's safety, and to claim his hospitality for the wounded knight, for whose security he had pledged his honor. The younger knight was married to the lady, and the other, suffered to depart unmolested to his own country, for the chief considered himself bound in honor and gratitude, to fulfil the terms promised by Rob Roy.

Here is another specimen of his character: The numerous and varied assaults to which Macgregor had been accessory upon the Earl of Athol and his vassals, were not dictated in the spirit of malice, or a wish for spoil, but continued as a chastisement for the contempt in which he was held by that nobleman, who did not respect his bravery, although he had often seen and dreaded its effects. Rob having shown no inclination to desist from these practices, Athol resolved to correct him in person, as all former attempts to subdue him had failed, and with this bold intention he set out for Balquhider. A large portion of that country then belonged to Athol; and when he arrived there he summoned the attendance of his vassals, who very unwillingly accompanied him to Rob's house, as many of them were Macgregors, but dared not refuse their lord.

Rob's mother having died in his house preparations were going on for the funeral, which was to take place that day; and on this occasion he could have dispensed with such unlooked for guests. He seemed impossible; but with strength of mind and quickness of thought, he buckled on his sword, and went out to meet the earl. He saluted him very graciously, and said that he was much obliged to his lordship for having come, unasked, to his mother's funeral, which was a piece of friendship he did not expect; but Athol replied, that he did not come for that purpose, but to desire his company to Perth. Rob, however, declined the honor, as he could not leave his mother's funeral, but after doing that last duty to his parent, he would go if his lordship insisted upon it. Athol replied that the funeral would go on very well without him, and would admit of no delay.

A long remonstrance ensued; but the earl was inexorable, and Rob, apparently complying, went away, amidst the cries and tears of his sister and kindred. Their distress roused his soul to a pitch of irresistible desperation, and breaking from the party, several of whom he threw down, he drew his sword. Athol, when he saw him retreat, drew a holster pistol and fired at him. Rob fell at a same instant, not by the ball, it never touched him, but by slipping a foot. One of his sisters, the lady of Glenfallach, a stout woman, seeing her brother fall, believed he was killed, and making a furious spring at Athol, seized him by the throat, and brought him from his horse to the ground, in a few minutes the duke had been choked, as it were, by the lady's grasp, until Rob went to his relief when he was in the agonies of suffocation. Several of Rob's friends who observed the suspicious haste of Athol and his party towards his house, dreaded some evil design, speedily armed, and running to his assistance, were just arrived as Athol's eye-balls were beginning to revert to their sockets. Rob declared afterwards, that had the earl been so polite as to allow him to wait his mother's burial, he would have gone along with him; but this being refused, he would now remain in spite of his efforts; and the lady's hug being any thing but a charm, the astonished earl was in no condition to renew his orders, so that he and his men departed as quickly as they could.

The paternal inheritance of Rob Roy was on the borders of Loch Lomond. He died in 1740, at an advanced age. On his death bed he desired that his pipe should be called in to play the Scotch air "I shall never return," till the last moments of his life. His remains rest in the churchyard of Balquhider, with no monument over him, but a simple stone, rudely representing the figure of a Highlander's sword.

From the Lowell Daily Journal.

LOWELL.

The whole amount of capital at present invested is \$6,150,000. The number of mills in actual operation is 10. These mills are each about 157 feet in length, and 45 in breadth—of 5 or 6 stories high, each story averaging from 10 to 15 feet high, thus giving opportunity for a free circulation of air. The aggregate number of spindles used is 84,000—looms 3,000. The whole number of operatives employed is about 5,000, of which 1,200 are males and 3,800 females. The quantity of raw cotton used in these mills per annum, exceeds 7,000,000 lbs. or 20,000 bales. The number of yards of cotton goods of various qualities, manufactured annually, is about 27,000,000. Were the pieces limited, they would reach to the distance of 15,300 miles! In this estimate is included about 200,000 of yards of coarse mixed cotton and woolen negro clothing, in the manufacture of which about 80,000 pounds of wool are used per annum.

The quantity of wool manufactured annually into Cassimeres is about 150,000 yards. The Lowell Carpet Manufactory is in itself a curiosity—68 looms are kept in operation by minister carpeting, 10 for Brussels, and 8 for are in the course of the year manufactured in which will vie with any imported. The number of yards of carpeting made per annum is upwards of 20,000, besides rugs.

The Lawrence Company has now but one mill in operation. One other is erected, and will be in operation in about three months. The foundation of two others are laid, which will be ready to go into operation, one in 8 months the other in 12. These mills will contain about 16,500 additional spindles for cotton and 550 looms, and will use 2,500,000 lbs. of raw cotton annually, furnishing employment for 700 operatives. These three mills will probably be the means of adding at least 1,500 to the population of Lowell.

The Middlesex Company has lately erected another mill for the manufacture of Cassimeres and Broadcloths, which is said to be one of the first manufacturing establishments in the United States. It is 162 feet in length, by 66, and 6 stories high. Nearly 1,000,000 of bricks have been used in its construction. It will go into operation in about 2 months, and will contain 2,880 spindles, and 64 looms for Cassimeres, and 40 for Broadcloths. It will work up about 300,000 pounds of wool annually, and employ 225 operatives.

The edifice in which all the machinery employed in the mills is manufactured, is termed the "Machine Shop," belonging to the Locks and Canal Company, and is probably the largest "shop" in the country, being built of brick four stories high, 220 feet in length and 45 in width. About 200 machinists, some of them the most skillful and ingenious workmen in the United States, or in the world, are constantly employed. About 600 tons of cast and wrought iron, two thirds of which are American production, are annually converted into machinery, besides a large quantity of imported steel.

It is computed that upwards of 5000 tons of anthracite coal are annually consumed in the Lowell Manufacturing establishment and Machine Shop, besides immense quantities of charcoal and pine and hard wood fuel.

Loan to a highwayman. A Quaker was stopped between Brentford and London by a highwayman who demanded his money—the Quaker answered "Well friend, if thou art in want of money I will lend thee some."

The same demand and answer were repeated several times, till the highwayman became impatient, and the Quaker reluctantly gave up all his cash, which was very considerable. The highwayman then perceiving the Quaker to have a better horse than his own insisted on changing. The Quaker answered "Well friend, if thou thinkest my horse will be of more service to thee than thine own, thou shalt have him"—and accordingly they exchanged.

On the Quaker's arrival in London he slackened the reins of the highwayman's horse, and let the animal take his own course—the horse stopped at a livery stable in Holborn, the Quaker alighted, and when the hostler came, inquired if he knew the horse? The hostler answered in the affirmative, and that he belonged to Mr. ——— who lived in ——— square. The Quaker took no further notice but left the horse and his address.

The next day the highwayman brought the Quaker's horse, and told the hostler he had sold his own horse, and purchased another—when to his great surprise, the hostler informed him, of his horse being brought home, and what passed at the time. The highwayman went to the Quaker's house, who accosted him with "Well friend, hast thou brought the money I lent thee?" The highwayman said he had, and falling on his knees implored mercy and secrecy.

"I lent thee the money," said the Quaker, "because my principles allow me not to swear even to a robbery; I will conceal thy name; in hopes of thy amendment; beware how thou spendest thy money in future, and thou wilt have the less occasion to borrow."

lodge himself on the stone parapet of the arch which spans the mill race. In this luxurious position he remained for some time, exposed to the rays of a burning sun, and to the assaults of all the little flies in the vicinity. Sleep, under the annoyance of these insects, till at length, one more daring than the rest, attracted by the rubicund glories of his nose, made a settlement on this prominent point, and so worked up the feelings of the sleeper, that, raising his arm, and aiming a desperate blow to annihilate his tormentor, the unlucky wight lost his equilibrium, and fell from the parapet some eight or ten feet below into the water. It is supposed that he awoke when he got to the bottom of the mill race, as he was seen to gather himself from the water as fast as possible and making for home, as Major Jack Downing would say, full chisel; as cool, and apparently as sober, as a drowned rat.

Junior M'Lean.—"Novus homo."—The Monmouth (N.J.) Enquirer says:—"Some fifty years ago a poor Irishman emigrated to this country and settled in the county of Middlesex, in this state, in a little shanty, to which were attached some half dozen acres of light land. Whilst located there, he became the father of several children, and among the rest of the present John M'Lean, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Something to Touch the Heart.—Coleridge somewhere relates a story to this effect:—"Alexander during his march into Africa, came to a people dwelling in peaceful huts, who knew neither war nor conquest. Gold being offered to him, he refused it saying, that his sole object was to learn the manners and customs of the inhabitants. Stay with us, says the chief, as long as it pleases thee. During this interview brought a case before him for judgment. The dispute was this:—The one had bought of the other a piece of ground, which, after the purchase, was found to contain a treasure, for which he felt himself bound to pay. The other refused to receive any thing, stating that when he sold the ground, he sold it with all the advantages apparent or concealed which it might be found to afford. Said the Chief looking at the one, "you have a son," and to the other "you have a daughter, let them be married, and the treasure be given them as a dowry." Alexander was astonished. And what, said the Chief, would have been the decision of the parties, said Alexander, and seized the treasure for the King's use. And does the sun shine on your country? said the Chief, does the rain fall there? are there any cattle there which feed upon herbs and green grass? certainly, said Alexander. Ah, said the Chief, it is for the sake of these innocent cattle that the Great Being permits the sun to shine, the rain to fall, and the grass to grow in your country."

"Touch not—handle not." One of those meddling gentlemen, who, like Thomas of old, are never satisfied until they have put their finger upon every thing they see, was not long since observed by a friend with his hand "done up," to use an every day phrase, in some dozen handkerchiefs. He accosted him with the usual question, "what ails your hand?" "Why," said he, "other day I went into the mill to see 'em saw clapboards, and I saw a thing whirling round so swift and it looked so smooth and slick I thought I'd just touch my finger to it, and see how it felt, and don't you think it took the end of it right off, and then they hollered out—you musn't touch that, its the carellar saw, that saws all the clapboards, but they spoke half a second too late, the end of my finger was gone and I never seen it since."

Dinah, what make you cry? "Case I get no sweetheart, Mr. Sambo!" "Gor a marcy, come along, Dinah, I buys you sugar one medately."

POLITICAL.
From the Washington Globe.
PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY AND OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
No. 1.

Our opponents often throw out the taunt, that the principles of democracy and of the administration are a mere nose of wax. The supporters of those principles are often denounced as having no common bond of union except a name—as a motley—piebald collection of contradictory ingredients—and as a mere rope of sand, to be speedily broken and scattered to the four winds of Heaven.

It would undoubtedly be gratifying to many of these defamers and false prophets, if they should be able, by their untiring efforts, to bring about what they so flippantly foretell, and thus like some other sage soothsayers, verify their own predictions. But it is hoped, that the good sense and intelligence of the people at large will avert that calamity.

The leading principles of democracy and of the administration are in reality well known—they are in truth one and indivisible—they will

continue to be so, and will triumph while the public mind is kept awake to their magnitude and uncorrupted by the opposition; and they can by the aid of a little reflection, be classified as those, which separate the appearance of the sun and moon in the firmament, from the smaller meteor, that glimmers its brief moment, explodes and expires.

Some of these principles will now be briefly detailed. The first among them, and indeed the parent of most of the others is, that in administering the Constitution, when cases really doubtful arise—a strict rather than a broad construction should be adopted.

No. 2.
The reasons which led the democratic party to the adoption of a strict, rather than a loose and broad construction of the Constitution, were their wholesome jealousy of granting too much power to any government, whether State or National—their national wish to retain within their own control all rights not necessarily and clearly granted, and their safe reasoning that additional power could better be ceded afterwards in express terms, if found to be wanted, than be assumed in doubtful cases—by forced construction.

Hence the democrats from the starting post in A. D. 1789, and especially in A. D. 1798, contended for this construction, and in that last crisis, it aided them in protecting the reserved rights of the States and of the People, when menaced and endangered by the Alien and Sedition Acts of the General Government.

But when some of the States and People in A. D. 1814, insisted on forced constructions of certain reserved powers, which might enable them (as the movers of the western or whiskey insurrection of 1794, attempted to evade just and equal taxation)—to escape legal burthens imposed for legal purposes by the General Government—to hold Hartford Conventions for maturing resistance—to withhold their militia as well as the "imposts" from contributing to the prosecution of a necessary war—then the democrats, as in A. D. 1798, contended for the plain and natural meaning of the article in the Constitution, which reserved certain rights as well of others which granted certain rights;—and then, as in 1794, the General Government by their votes, was upheld and strengthened in the maintenance and enforcement of its clear powers; upon precisely the same strict and fair construction, applied in behalf of the States and the People in 1798.

In the cases of sustaining the General Government, a strict construction was applied to clear points of the Constitution, attempted to be rendered doubtful, and enlarged by loose and broad views in favor of the States—while in the other case of opposing the course of the Government, it was applied to other parts attempted to be enlarged by similar views in favor of the General Government and against the State and the People.

The principles adopted in both cases were the same, and in both the democracy of the Union enjoyed a signal triumph.

No. 3.
In 1826 and in 1829 other occasions arose which illustrated the course of the democratic party in giving a strict construction to its Constitution. These resulted in favor of the claim of certain States.

It was the case of the Indians in Georgia, Mississippi, &c. Those States insisted on the reserved right to legislate over all persons and territory within their chartered limits. This right was denied by those in favor of a broad and loose construction of the Constitution; but in both those years, and up to the present moment, the great mass of the democratic party, adhering to a strict construction in a doubtful case, have held and held successfully, that no clause can be found in the Constitution, which can fairly be considered as depriving these States of that important reserved right.

In A. D. 1832 the same principle was again applied by the democratic party and by the present administration in behalf of the General Government, and against the doctrine of nullification, as set up by South Carolina.

That extraordinary doctrine could not in their opinion be found justified by any clause of the Constitution, or by any fair construction of any of its clauses. Not another State in the Union, democratic or otherwise, joined with South Carolina in her views of nullification; and on no occasion whatever have the democratic party, as a party, been better quieted than in applying their principles of construction to the Constitution so as to put down this dangerous heresy in our political system.

Some, to be sure, with what may well be deemed ultra views on the subject of State rights have complained of temporary power conferred on the general government, similar to those conferred on Washington, Jefferson and Madison in other cases, to meet and thwart the measures of nullification, should they break out into open violence and blood shed to the obstruction of the laws—the disturbance of public order, and the attempted dissolution of the Union. But the whole party—almost unawares—denounced the course of South Carolina and upheld the propriety of maintaining the laws and the Constitution inviolate.

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The whole amount of capital at present invested is \$6,150,000. The number of mills in actual operation is 19. These mills are each about 157 feet in length, and 45 in breadth—of rocks 5 stories high, each story averaging from 10 to 15 feet high, thus giving opportunity for a free circulation of air. The aggregate number of spindles used is 84,000—looms 3,000. The whole number of operatives em-

ployed is about 5,000, of which 1200 are males and 3800 females. The quantity of raw cotton used in these mills per annum, exceeds 7,000,000 lbs. or 20,000 bales. The number of yards of cotton goods, of various qualities, manufactured annually, is about 27,000,000. Were the pieces united, they would reach to the distance of 15,300 miles! In this estimate is included about 300,000 yards of coarse mixed cotton and woollen negro clothing, in the manufacture of which about 80,000 pounds of wool are used per annum.

The quantity of wool manufactured annually into Cassimeres is about 150,000 yards. The Lowell Carpet Manufactory is in itself a curiosity—68 looms are kept in operation by hand labor, viz: 50 for Ingrained or Kidder-rugs of various kinds. 140,000 lbs. of wool are in the course of the year manufactured into rich and beautiful carpets, the colors of which will vie with any imported. The number of yards of carpeting made per annum is upwards of 20,000, besides rugs.

The operatives at present employed in all these mills receive for their labor \$1,200,000 per annum. The Lawrence Company has now but one mill in operation. One other is erected, and will be in operation in about three months. The foundation of two others are laid, which will be ready to go into operation, one in 8 months and the other in 12. These mills will contain about 16,500 additional spindles for cotton and 550 looms, and will use 2,500,000 lbs. raw cotton annually, furnishing employment for 700 operatives. These three mills will probably be the means of adding at least 1500 to the population of Lowell.

The Middlesex Company has lately erected another mill for the manufacture of Cassimeres and Broadcloths, which is said to be one of the first manufacturing establishments in the United States. It is 152 feet in length, by 56, and 6 stories high. Nearly 1,000,000 of bricks have been used in its construction. It will go into operation in about 2 months, and will contain 3880 spindles, and 64 looms for Cassimeres, and 40 for Broadcloths. It will work up about 300,000 pounds of wool annually, and employ 225 operatives.

The edifice in which all the machinery employed in the mills is manufactured, is termed the "Machine Shop," belonging to the Locks and Canal Company, and is probably the largest "shop" in the country, being built of brick four stories high, 220 feet in length and 45 in width. About 200 machinists, some of them the most skillful and ingenious workmen in the United States, or in the world, are constantly employed. About 600 tons of cast and wrought iron, two thirds of which are American production, are annually converted into machinery, besides a large quantity of imported steel.

It is computed that upwards of 5000 tons of anthracite coal are annually consumed in the Lowell Manufacturing establishment and Machine Shop, besides immense quantities of charcoal and pine and hard wood fuel.

Loan to a highwayman. A Quaker was stopped between Brentford and London by a highwayman who demanded his money—the Quaker answered "well friend, if thou art in want of money I will lend thee some."

The same demand and answer were repeated several times, till the highwayman became impatient, and the Quaker reluctantly gave up all his cash, which was very considerable. The highwayman then perceiving the Quaker to have a better horse than his own insisted on changing. The Quaker answered "well friend, if thou thinkest my horse will be of more service to thee than thine own, thou shalt have him."

On the Quaker's arrival in London he slackened the reins of the highwayman's horse, and let the animal take his own course—the horse stopped at a lively stable in Holborn, the Quaker alighted, and when the hostler came, inquired if he knew the horse? The hostler answered in the affirmative, and that he belonged to Mr. ———, who lived in ——— square. The Quaker took no further notice but left the horse and his address.

The next day the highwayman brought the Quaker's horse, and told the hostler he had sold his own horse, and purchased another—when to his great surprise, the hostler informed him, of his horse being brought home, and what passed at the time. The highwayman went to the Quaker's house, who accosted him with "well friend, hast thou brought the money I lent thee?" The highwayman said he had, and falling on his knees implored mercy and secrecy.

"I lent thee the money," said the Quaker, "because my principles allow me not to swear even to a robbery: I will conceal thy name, in hopes of thy amendment; beware how thou spendest thy money in future, and thou wilt have the less occasion to borrow."

Thy way to get Cool.—A ludicrous mishap befel an unfortunate toper the other day, in the vicinity of Brandywine Bridge. The day being warm, and the gentleman having been also pretty warmly engaged with bottle, felt inclined to sleep, and no better bed presenting itself,

lodged himself on the stone parapet of the arch which spans the mill race. In this luxurious position he remained for some time, exposed to the rays of a burning sun, and to the assaults of all the bottle flies in the vicinity. Sleeping as he was, he displayed no little restiveness under the annoyance of these insects, till at length, one, more daring than the rest, attracted by the rubicund glories of his nose, made a settlement on this prominent point, and so worked up the feelings of the sleeper, that, raising his arm, and aiming a desperate blow to annihilate his tormentor, the unlucky wight lost his equilibrium, and fell from the parapet some eight or ten feet below into the water. It is supposed that he awoke when he got to the bottom of the mill race, as he was seen to gather himself from the water as fast as possible and making for home, as Major Jack Downing would say, full chisel; as cool, and apparently as sober, as a drowned rat. [Del. Jour.]

JUDGES M'LEAN.—*Novus homo.*—The Monmouth (N.J.) Enquirer says:—"Some fifty years ago a poor Irishman emigrated to this country and settled in the county of Middlesex, in this state, in a little shanty, to which were attached some half dozen acres of light land. Whilst located there, he became the father of several children, and among the rest of the present John M'Lean, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Something to Touch the Heart.—Coleridge somewhere relates a story to this effect:—"Alexander during his march into Africa, came to a people dwelling in peaceful huts, who knew nothing war nor conquest. Gold being offered to him, he refused it saying, that his sole object was to learn the manners and customs of the long as it pleased thee. During this interview brought a case before him for judgment. The dispute was this. The one had bought of the other a piece of ground, which after the purchase, was found to contain a treasure, for which he felt himself bound to pay. The other refused to receive any thing, stating that when he sold the ground, he sold it with all the advantages apparent or concealed which it might be found to afford. Said the Chief looking at the one "you have a son," and to the other "you have a daughter, let them be married." Alexander was astonished. And what, said the Chief, would have been the decision the parties, said Alexander, and seized the treasure for the King's use. And does the sun shine on your country? said the Chief, does the rain fall there? are there any cattle there? feed upon herbs and green grass? certainly, said Alexander. Ah, said the Chief, it is for the sake of these innocent cattle that the Great Being permits the sun to shine; the rain to fall, and the grass to grow in your country."

"Touch not—handle not." One of those meddling gentlemen, who, like Thomas of old, are never satisfied until they have put their finger upon every thing they see, was not long since observed by a friend with his hand "done up," to use an every day phrase, in some dozen handkerchiefs. He accosted him with the usual question, "what ails your hand?" "Why," said he, "to-day I went into the mill to see 'em saw clapboards, and I saw a thing whirling round so swift and it looked so smooth and slick I thought I'd just touch my finger to it and see how it felt, and don't you think it took the end of it right off, and then they hollered out—you mustn't touch that, its the carlar saw that saws all the clapboards, but they spoke half a second too late, the end of my finger was gone and I never seen it since."

[Newport Spectator.]

"Dinah, what make you cry?" "Case I get no sweetheart, Mr. Sambo!"—"Gor a marcy, come along, Dinah, I buys you sugar one mediatly."

POLITICAL.

From the Washington Globe.
PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY AND OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
No. 1.

Our opponents often throw out the taunt, that the principles of democracy and of the administration are a mere nose of wax. The supporters of those principles are often denoted as having no common bond of union except a name—as a motley—piebald collection of contradictory ingredients—and as a mere rope of sand, to be speedily broken and scattered to the four winds of Heaven.

It would undoubtedly be gratifying to many of these defamers and false prophets, if they should be able, by their untiring efforts, to bring about what they so flippantly foretell, and thus like some other sage soothsayers, verify their own predictions. But it is hoped, that the good sense and intelligence of the people at large will avert that calamity.

The leading principles of democracy and of the administration are in reality well known—they are in truth one and indivisible—they will

continue to be so and will triumph while the public mind is kept awake to their magnitude and uncorrupted by the opposition; and they can by the aid of a little reflection, be classified & described by traits as distinguishing and clear as those, which separate the appearance of the sun and moon in the firmament, from the smaller meteor, that glimmers its brief moment, explodes and expires.

Some of these principles will now be briefly detailed. The first among them, and indeed the parent of most of the others is, that in administering the Constitution, when cases really doubtful arise—a strict rather than a broad construction should be adopted.

No. 2.

The reasons which led the democratic party to the adoption of a strict, rather than a loose and broad construction of the Constitution, were their wholesome jealousy of granting too much power to any government, whether State or National—their national wish to retain within their own control all rights not necessarily and clearly granted, and their safe reasoning that additional power could better be ceded afterwards in express terms, if found to be wanted, than be assumed in doubtful cases—by forced construction.

Hence the democrats from the starting post in A. D. 1789, and especially in A. D. 1798, contended for this construction, and in that last crisis, it aided them in protecting the reserved rights of the States and of the People, when menaced and endangered by the Alien and Sedition Acts of the General Government.

But when some of the States and People in A. D. 1814, insisted on forced constructions of certain reserved powers, which might enable them, (as the movers of the western or whiskey insurrection of 1794, attempted to evade just and equal taxation)—to escape legal burdens imposed for legal purposes by the General Government—to withhold their militia as well as the imposts from contributing to the prosecution of a necessary war—then the democrats, as in A. D. 1798, contended for the plain and natural meaning of the article in the Constitution, which reserved certain rights as well of others which granted certain rights—and then, as in 1794, the General Government by their votes, was upheld and strengthened in the maintenance and enforcement of its clear powers, upon precisely the same strict and fair construction, applied in behalf of the States and the People in 1798.

In the cases of sustaining the General Government a strict construction was applied to clear points of the Constitution, attempted to be rendered doubtful, and enlarged by loose and broad views in favor of the States—while in the other case of opposing the course of the Government, it was applied to other parts attempted to be enlarged by similar views in favor of the General Government and against the State and the People.

The principles adopted in both cases were the same, and in both the democracy of the Union enjoyed a signal triumph.

No. 3.

In 1826 and in 1829 other occasions arose which illustrated the course of the democratic party in giving a strict construction to the Constitution. These resulted in favor of the claim of certain States.

It was the case of the Indians in Georgia, Mississippi, &c. Those States insisted on the reserved right to legislate over all persons and territory within their chartered limits. This right was denied by those in favor of a broad and loose construction of the Constitution; but in both those years, and up to the present moment, the great mass of the democratic party, adhering to a strict construction in a doubtful case, have held and held successfully, that no clause can be found in the Constitution, which can fairly be considered as depriving these States of that important reserved right.

In A. D. 1832 the same principle was again applied by the democratic party and by the present administration in behalf of the General Government, and against the doctrine of nullification, as set up by South Carolina.

That extraordinary doctrine could not in their opinion be found justified by any clause of the Constitution, or by any fair construction of any of its clauses. Not another State in the Union, democratic or otherwise, joined with South Carolina in her views of nullification; and on no occasion whatever have the democratic party, as a party, been better united than in applying their principles of construction to the Constitution so as to put down this dangerous heresy in our political system.

Some, to be sure, with what may well be deemed ultra views on the subject of State rights have complained of temporary power conferred on the general government, similar to those conferred on Washington, Jefferson and Madison in other cases, to meet and thwart the measures of nullification, should they break out into open violence and blood shed to the obstruction of the laws—the disturbance of public order, and the attempted dissolution of the Union. But the whole party—almost unawares—denounced the course of South Carolina and upheld the propriety of maintaining the laws and the Constitution inviolate. "1798."

Another principle of democracy and of the present administration is the constitutional right—even on a strict construction, to furnish incidental protection to manufactures.

This practice began under the Constitution in A. D. 1789, and has continued without interruption to the present moment, under every administration, democratic or otherwise.

Some of the party, honestly, without doubt, deny its correctness, as they do that of the Bill passed the last session to put down nullification; yet the great mass of the party have supported it as they have such bills in every exigency.

But the administration, and we believe the democratic party limit the power as an incident to the collection of revenue and the regulation of trade, and have never felt inclined, as a matter of expediency, to collect revenue beyond our national wants, merely to protect manufactures, or to encourage manufactures not essential in their character and magnitude. The Tariff and the American System, for some years before 1829 had been quite too much used as mere political hobby horses—with quite too little regard for equal and honest legislation over a country so diversified as ours. But they have since, as the public debt has been paid off and the public interest would permit, without a sudden shock to industry and capital, been gradually assuming a shape in better accordance with the liberal and compromising views of a great majority of the whole community.

The principles of democracy and of the administration are also in favor of as low salaries and small expenditures, as the constant changes in society and the rapid growth of our territory, population, wealth and national establishments, may permit and justify. Useless offices are always to be abolished—too large allowances reduced—and strict accountability in moneyed matters punctually enforced. At the same time sound economy requires that the best talents be commanded—and the public interests not suffer for want of officers enough to guard them; and to discharge all necessary duties.

These principles require, moreover—reforms in our establishments and in their incumbents, as well as all proper retrenchments—whenever and wherever those reforms and retrenchments appear conducive to the general welfare. On the principles of democracy, offices were not made for individuals—neither were public institutions—and all public officers must bend to the apparent good and the advancement of the whole of society. Under a government like ours, none can scoff at real reform, except such as expect to lose by its removal of abuses.

In respect to our affairs abroad, the principles of democracy and of the administration are what Mr. Jefferson pronounced them to be—trade and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none—with the beautiful idea of General Jackson added—to ask nothing wrong and to submit to nothing which is not right.

These have given us a name abroad and an influence far above any benefits we should ever have derived from a pitiful participation in the leagues and intrigues of European diplomacy.

No. 6. Finally, the principles of democracy and of the administration are strongly in support of the union of the States.

When this Union was menaced during the late war, who was fighting for its preservation? what party was voting fleets and armies, and upholding the arm of the General Government?

When this Union was again assailed in 1833, did not the same democratic party rush again to its rescue? Some of these old opponents, to be sure, manfully joined in the same effort, but still the democratic party, as a party, together with the democratic administration, were again found on the side of the Union, the whole Union.

The principles actuating some in this struggle who were equally opposed to Nullification, may have been very different. If any entertained wishes to consolidate the Government and not the Union as originally formed, it was not the democratic party or the administration. If any acted under the idea, that the theory of our government is that of one people, without reference to State boundaries and State institutions, it was not they. If any thought the General Government has no limitation of powers but the "general welfare," it was not they.

But if any supposed, that on a strict construction of the Constitution, no State can fairly be deemed entitled to nullify any law, or secede of her own accord & without the consent of her sisters—that no one State is entitled to rule all the others and manage as she pleases in relation to the Union and its important interests—that a separation of the Union cannot be permitted except by mutual consent or force, as a revolutionary remedy when suffering is supposed to be greater than the benefit derived from it—then such persons supposed what the great mass of the democratic party did in 1798, in 1814, and in 1832.

No. 7. Having suggested what I consider to be the leading principles of democracy and the Administration—suffer me to remark, that some, who act with them, have doubtless at all times gone further, and some have fallen short of these views in a few of the particulars enumerated. But there has been a general accord in relation to them, and a general spirit and temper on questions of politics, which have well marked the principles, and those honestly supporting the mass of them.

Is then the party, or the administration, without any common-bond of union for the future? Have they no common flag? No common rallying points? Looking ahead to the question

already begun to be agitated by our opponents, have the democratic party no clue to conduct them out of the labyrinth of names, our opponents are starting for the Presidency? Have they no test? No Shibboleth?

It is time public attention was roused to prevent delusion, and to shun the manoeuvres to lead the People on a wrong scent for such high game as Presidents and Vice Presidents.

The inquiry is not who is Martin Van Buren—Henry Clay—P. P. Barbour—Watkins—Leigh—John Marshall—R. M. Johnson—John C. Calhoun—Daniel Webster, with many others? But what are they? Are they democrats or not? I care nothing for mere names—for whether called democrats or not, what are their real, known, practical opinions? Do they accord with the principles we have attempted to detail and illustrate? Each perhaps has talents enough to get along as President, but what policy, what measures, what construction of the Constitution will he enforce? Will it be the democratic one? If not, it will be vain to attempt to force him upon an enlightened people—a people, who have so often shown their ability to select democrats for Presidents, and who will no doubt exercise their ability again, when the present venerable Chief Magistrate shall be about to retire to private life, with the blessings of the millions whom he has so faithfully served.

Should no one of the candidates have evinced a better or stronger attachment to these principles than the others,—should no one stand out in bold relief among the sterling democracy of the land—they by all means must avoid divisions and defeat by an interchange of opinions through a general convention of the party.

If this becomes necessary or judicious, it will be vain for our opponents to seek, by either jeers or abuse to prevent the only measure, which can ensure harmony and victory to the cause of democratic principles. Our opponents, one and all, most earnestly dissuade us from such a convention. But it is a little too late in the day to expect our party will take counsel from its enemies and place its members as geese under the custody and advice of the fox of the opposition.

"1798."

A WORD OF CAUTION.

The designs of some few of those individuals who have been making use of Gov. Smith's name to produce disaffection in the Republican ranks, are now in some measure developed. They have called a Convention at Warren to organize opposition to Mr. DUNLAP, the regularly nominated candidate for Governor! We did not believe they would be guilty of an act so fully manifesting their hostility to the republican party, and their determination to prostrate and destroy it. We did not believe they would so soon and by so unequivocal an act of desertion and opposition to Republican principles and Republican usages, openly throw themselves into the arms of the Federal party and more so decidedly in concert with the Federalists, in opposition to the Republican Nominations. We knew, and have long known, that ultimate designs. But we supposed they would be longer in developing them. We thought they would, for some time yet to come, keep up the appearance of continuing with the Democratic Party. But they have got their place marked for drastic operations rather than was anticipated. They now throw off all restraint. They have long been acting covertly and secretly in concert with the Federal party; but now their union of purpose is open and undisguised. All may see who will but open their eyes.

We mean to be understood to refer in the foregoing remarks, to a few individuals who have been for a long time attempting to deceive the honest and unsuspecting into an opposition to the Democratic Party, to the principles of which they are sincerely attached, and with which they have long acted and voted. Many have been deceived and led on from step to step till their leaders of whom we have spoken above, now fancy they have complete control over them and can without further preparations conduct them at once into the federal camp and deliver them up to the howlers of wood and drawers of water for those who will approve of the treason, while they cannot avoid detesting the traitor.

We ask Republicans, those who have stood firm with their party and its principles and usages through good report and evil report, whether they are prepared to be thus united with the old and persevering enemy of Democracy and of the Democratic party. Are you prepared for that? Have you made up your minds to desert the republican standard and to enlist under banners, which, whatever name they bear, are in fact unfurled from the federal citadel? If any of you have resolved upon such a step, now is the time to take it. The Warren Convention presents an opportunity for all who wish it, to array themselves against the great republican party of the State and Nation, and to wed themselves to the fortunes, good or evil, of that party who, for so many years, have perseveringly and victoriously waded against both. Those who go now, WILL NOT RETURN!

This is a time for honest men who are sincere in their professions of Republicanism, to pause and look about them—to consider what voyage they are about to embark in. Every Democratic paper in Maine, without an exception, respond to the leading Democratic nomination of R. P. DUNLAP for Governor. No previous nomination was ever more popular or more generally or more fully approved by the party by whom it was made. That this election will be opposed, is expected. Whenever there was a democratic nomination but had the opposition of the Federal Party to contend with? They are warm and bitter in their hostility to Mr. Dunlap. That was ex-

pected—nay, desired. And it is a coincidence that the same objections that Federalists make to him are made by some who profess to be Republicans. The real objections of both, are that he is nominated by the Democratic Party, and will do all that becomes a man to do, to sustain his party and its principles. The Warren Convention is strictly in accordance with the wishes and designs of the federal party, and as we have satisfactory reason for believing got up with the knowledge and approbation of the leaders of this federal party to co-operate with them in defeating the election of the Republican candidate.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1833.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR GOVERNOR

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

OXFORD DISTRICT.

MOSES MASON, JR.

YORK DISTRICT.

RUFUS MINTIRE.

CENNERLAND DISTRICT.

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.

KENNEBEC DISTRICT.

BENJAMIN WHITE.

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

PERCOT AND SOMERSET DISTRICT.

GORHAM PARKS.

HAWKES AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

LEONARD JARVIS.

WALDO COUNTY.

JOSEPH HALL.

FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD COUNTY.

JOSEPH TOBIN.

DANIEL BROWN.

YORK COUNTY.

CHARLES N. COGSWELL.

JABEZ BRADBURY.

SIMEON PEASE.

CENNERLAND COUNTY.

ALLEN H. COBB.

ASAPH HOWARD.

JOSIAH PEARCE.

JONATHAN SMITH.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

NATHANIEL GROTON.

SETH LARABEE.

JOHN MANNING.

JOHN M. FRYE.

PERCOT COUNTY.

JOSEPH KELSEY.

JONATHAN P. ROGERS.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

RUFUS K. J. PORTER.

DRUMMOND FARNSWORTH.

WALDO COUNTY.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

EBENEZER KNOWLTON.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

AMOS ALLEN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

OTIS L. BRIDGES.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Oxford—ALANSON MELLEN.

We do not esteem or call federalists all those who may oppose the election of the regularly nominated candidate for Governor. We believe that many of them act from honest but mistaken views of the subject. We recognize among them many who have heretofore acted with us ever since we have been engaged in political warfare. Many of these would shun the course they are now pursuing. If they thought it was promoting the triumph of the federal party. We do say because we persist in voting for Gov. Smith, render more effectual aid to the federal cause, than they would by coming out boldly and supporting Mr. Goodnow. They are (unwittingly perhaps) doing all in their power to break down the democratic party. Their efforts are cheered and applauded by all the federal papers in the State. The federal leaders are encouraged by the prospect of certain victory through the assistance of members of our own party who would rather sacrifice the interests of the whole than their own private ambition. There is but one paper in this State which professes to be democratic, which opposes the nomination of Mr. Dunlap, and that paper is greeted, praised and approved by the whole opposition in the State. Every democratic convention in the State has ratified and approved the nomination made at Augusta, and yet there are those who call themselves friends to the party, attempting to defeat the choice of the people as thus expressed. Is it possible that the instigators of this opposition are actuated by pure motives? Is there not some alloy of personal feeling mingled in this resistance? Have the consequences of this course of conduct been weighed? If they are successful in their opposition how are we to be again united? But, say the friends of Mr. Smith, as they style themselves, we will unite next year, and choose some man in whom the democratic party can unite. But how can we meet in convention with such men who do not hold themselves bound by the doings of a convention, however unanimous? Unless this small minority are gratified they will again array themselves in opposition. Acting upon their principles so long as there is one dissenting vote there will be materials and ground for opposition. If union can only be purchased by yielding to the will or dictation of a few ambitious men, it need not be hoped for and cannot be wished for. We therefore again exhort those who are desirous of preserving the ascendancy of the democratic party, who happy under its principles and the

prosperity they have produced, wish for a continuance of these blessings to lay aside the errors they have imbibed and the prejudices they have fostered and vote with their friends.

It has always been the practice of the federal party to attempt to encourage their friends on the eve of an election by holding out strong hopes of victory. Deceptions of this kind they have practiced on the public for so many years, that we presume their readers by this time pay little attention to their boasting.

In less than a week the decision will have been made. If any doubts rest upon the result, it is not from the exertions of our open and avowed enemies, but from the selfish obstinacy of those who heretofore acted with us. This is an unpleasant theme and we are sorry to have been obliged to dwell upon it so long and so often. But we are happy to see a better spirit prevailing, than has lately actuated some of our democratic brethren. Their own good sense has taught them the evils that are likely to result from the groundless opposition they have urged to offer to the nomination of the Democratic Convention. The open boasting or ill concealed exultation of the federalists have opened their eyes to the consequences of this threatened division in our ranks. Under whatever semblance of principle or pretence of right they have attempted to disguise their defection they have found that the consequence of their success would be the triumph of federalism. It is true there are those who will persevere at all risks, and are not to be deterred by any fears of assisting their old opponents. There is undoubtedly, an understanding between some few individuals and the leaders of the federal party generally. These men are sure to be no losers by a change in the political majority in the State. No effectual arguments can be offered to such men—no terms can be made with them short of the unconditional surrender of the whole to the dictation of these few. But the number of seceders has diminished. The eyes of those who wished to be right and to do right have been opened. They find that the question is not as has been represented to them, one between men, but between the parties. We believe and trust that Oxford will not be found wanting on Monday next. In a crisis like the present, let no one stand neuter. Every one who neglects to vote renders effectual assistance to our opponents. If the Democracy of Oxford come up manfully to the work we shall gain a double victory.

The fidelity of the pretensions of many of those who oppose Mr. Dunlap on the ground of dislike to him or friendship to Mr. Smith is fully shown in this, that they are attempting to organize an opposition to the democratic candidate for Congress in this district. Dr. Mason is in favor of the regular nomination for Gov. & therefore, he is to be opposed by some of those who would rule the party or ruin it. Indeed, we have heard those professing to be members of the democratic party say they cared not how soon it was broken up, and they cared not if the course they pursued had that tendency. That such men should be found in the ranks of the opposition, is not remarkable, nor to be regretted. If they would but abjure the name as they have the principles of the democratic party they would be perfectly harmless and soon sink into their native insignificance. These withered branches must be lopped off and the tree will flourish more vigorously.

We do not envy the feelings of those who having heretofore acted with the democratic party, now find themselves cheered, applauded and encouraged by the federalists. When before have they been praised by such men? How long is it since our old opponents have become the friends of democracy? Think you that they are thus rejoiced at the prospect of their own defeat? Why do they encourage the efforts of those who call themselves the Smith party? You say that you are not the allies of the federalists—that you have no communion with them—that you are not promoting their cause. Why then do they so much exult in your efforts? Why do they promote your designs by every means in their power? Why have they so much sympathy for your pretended wrongs, and denounce so bitterly that portion of the democratic party with which you refuse to act? Where is the abuse which they last year heaped upon Gov. Smith? It is now bestowed upon Mr. Dunlap, and for the same reason; he is now the democratic candidate. Think of these things.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Editor: Will you please to inform us, why it is that as Gov. Smith knows, that certain men are making use of his name to divide the democratic party, he does not come out and put an end to the difficulty, so far as he is concerned, by withdrawing his name? By giving an answer to this inquiry you will gratify

In reply to the above enquiry, we cannot speak "by authority," but simply state what we have understood to be the reasons that have prevented Gov. Smith from withdrawing his name. We were informed that last winter Gov. Smith expressed his decided wish, so far as his own feelings were concerned, to decline being again a candidate for the office he now holds, but at the same time was unwilling to endanger the union of the democratic party by consulting his own feelings rather than their wishes. He was therefore anxious to ascertain the wishes of the party and to be governed by them. It was represented to him that the safety of the party depended upon his again consenting to be a candidate,—that there were a few factious individuals who to subvert their own purposes wished to get rid of him, but that the party generally were anxious for his renomination. Influenced by these representations he did not decline before a new nomination was made. As to the reasons which have prevented his withdrawing his name since the nomination, as he must have seen the use that has been made of it, we are left to conjecture. We believe that in this, he has been more sinned against than sinning. It may be that as he has not been nominated by any convention—not even that one called in opposition to the regular nomination—he has thought that neither duty nor propriety called upon him to express his unwillingness to be the means of discord among his friends. It may be that those who prevented his declining before the nomination have used the same arguments to prevent it since—and have endeavored to persuade him that he would be still supported by the people. We are unwilling to believe that Gov. Smith is disposed to aid the intrigues of the faction who are making use of his name to subvert their own purposes, more especially when he knows that these same men, who now pretend so much zeal for him, proposed to drop both him and Dunlap and take some third man. Whatever feelings may now be entertained towards Gov. Smith, the question now is shall the Democratic party be sacrificed, not to friendship for him (for this would be an honorable motive), but to promote the selfish purposes of those who care only for their own doing.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

The remark has recently been made by some who have hitherto professed great attachment to the democratic party, that they would rather see men throw off the mask and show what they are. That these maskers should prefer the federal, to the democratic candidate, federal doctrines to democratic, and the federal party to that with which they have heretofore acted, is in perfect keeping with their real principles and character. The veil has for a long time been too thin to conceal the objects of the faction, and now that the people fully understand them, they find any further attempts at disguise entirely useless. It has never been doubted that some professed democrats have always preferred Mr. Goodnow to any other man; but they were afraid and ashamed to avow it openly, choosing rather to yet at their object by a circuitous course. Hence they express great regard for Gov. Smith, and almost shed tears to think he should not be reelected, when Gov. Smith would have told the people long ago, if the leaders of the faction would have "let him," that he was satisfied with having been in office ever since the separation, and received between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars of the public money. But after all this substantial evidence of public regard, those who assume to be special friends of Gov. Smith persist in saying, he is ill used. If Gov. Smith will say, or authorize any one to say, he has been ill used, we will endeavor to ascertain, by the best means in our power, how many years should be added to those during which he has held lucrative offices, and how many thousands should be heaped upon the thousands he has already received, to constitute good usage.

Now mark the hypocrisy of those, who say Gov. Smith is ill used. At the Augusta Convention, they came forward and proposed to drop both Smith and Dunlap, and take a third man. What, drop Smith? Ill treat him? Abuse and abandon him? Yes—these very men proposed it, urged it, prayed for it. They were pressing it with united and untiring zeal, until the nomination was actually made, and now they sing out ingratitude, ingratitude, you have ill used Gov. Smith. If such kind of friendship can please Gov. Smith, he is differently constituted from what I have ever supposed.

AN ELECTOR.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

London dates to July 15, have been received at New York. The news is of an interesting character. We get the following summary thro' the medium of the Transcript. The capture of Don Miguel's Fleet is confirmed. It appears from the official account, that 2 line of battle ships, 2 frigates, 3 corvettes, and 2 brigs were captured by only 3 frigates, 1 corvette, 1 brig and a small Sch'r., and by boarding.

The results of this event will be probably highly important, as it will enable the constitutionalists to attack Lisbon forcing the entrance of the Tagus, whilst Villa Flor approaches the capital from Algarves. At Oporto, too, Don Pedro's affairs have assumed a more favorable aspect.

In the mean time, accounts from Paris state that the King of Spain expressed a determination to interfere in favor of Don Miguel, and that had produced a corresponding resolution on the part of the French government, to place an army of observation on the Spanish frontiers.

The House of Lords have thrown out a bill introduced by the Ministers in the Commons and which had passed that body on the subject of Local Courts of Justice. It was generally believed that the opposition headed by the Duke of Wellington, would continue to defeat by their votes the measures of government, and thus render a change in the Cabinet necessary or a new creation of Peers.

From France or Belgium there is nothing important. Despatches from St. Petersburg, as also the St. Petersburg Gazette, mention a plot against the Emperor of Russia on the part of some Polish exiles who bound themselves by an oath to effect his assassination. The sensation created throughout Russia is very great, and all sorts of precautions are employed to protect the emperor in his various visits to the frontier towns.

ONE DAY LATER.

We are indebted to Capt. Pitcher, of the ship Governor Thorpo, for a Liverpool paper of July 17th, the only paper which there was on board.

Liverpool, July 17. By the last accounts from London, a rumor seems to prevail in the political and money circles, that the peers intended to forego their opposition to the church bill; at present, however, it is impossible to say to what degree of credit it is to be entitled.

Affairs of Portugal. London, July 15 (evening). We understand from good authority, that the Duke of Palmella has received full powers from Don Pedro to put himself at the head of a regency at the Algarves, and that in that capacity he may be expected to make a formal application to the British and French

Governments for the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen, *de facto*, of Portugal. Indeed some surprise has been caused by his not having done so already.

There is said to be great disinclination on the part of some of the members of our Cabinet to take any step in favor of the Portuguese Constitutionalists on a direct application of Don Pedro, but it is highly probable that the Regency established in the Algarves will not make a fruitless application, when it is considered that the only grounds of objection hitherto assigned by our Government for the nonrecognition of the Regency are removed, and that the capture of the Miguelite fleet by Admiral Napier, has entirely changed the complexion of the contest.

We are able to state that the French Government have warmly pressed the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen *de facto* of Portugal upon our Cabinet, and have again offered to concur in and support any measures which Earl Grey may be pleased to adopt.

SIX DAYS LATER.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Creole, Page, from Havre, 26th ult. Havre papers to the 25th, with London dates to the 22d, have been received.

The English House of Lords have voted, by a majority of 59, the second reading of the bill upon the reform of the Church of Ireland. This result exceeds all hopes.

London papers of July 18, state that two more provinces of Portugal had declared for Donna Maria. Marshal Bournont and suite had arrived at Lisbon and departed immediately for Coimbra.

The vessels engaged in London for the service of Don Miguel, and which were ready to quit the Thames, have been countermanded on account of the turn which the affairs of Portugal have taken.

The loss of the Miguelites in their last attack on Oporto is stated at six hundred men. Count Saldanha was created Lieut. General on the field of battle. The Miguelites continued the bombardment of the city the two following days, but with less efficiency. It is believed their munitions fail.

On the evening of the 6th there was great rejoicing in Oporto on account of the victory of Admiral Napier.

The London Times says, private letters from Lisbon, by mail, prove that that city cannot oppose any efficient resistance to the army of invasion. All the country to the south of the Tagus is in arms for the Queen, all attempts made to arrest the progress of the sympathy for the constitutionalists are ineffectual.

Havre, July 25. Several letters written upon the faith of the passengers coming from Southampton, have credited this morning the news of the taking of Lisbon by the forces of Admiral Napier. But the news has not been confirmed by the letters or papers from London. Only a steamboat, arrived at Portsmouth has seen the squadron of Donna Maria, commanded by Admiral Napier, sailing towards Lisbon, and near the Tagus. It is then probable that at this moment all is over with Don Miguel.

The news from London announces that official intelligence had been received there that the greatest part of the Island of Madeira had declared in favor of Donna Maria. The authorities opposed to the young queen had retired into the interior.

From the Transcript.

Latest From Oporto. We are indebted to Messrs. Topliff for a file of the "Chronica Constitucional do Oporto," to the 15th July, inclusive, brought by the brig Tim, which vessel was off Oporto on the 17th ultimo—Amongst the official communications of the 13th, we find the following:

"The Marquis of Palmella writes from Lagos, under date of the 8th inst, that he has entirely completed the Judicial and Executive organization of all Algarves: that the 'Queen and the Constitution' has been proclaimed every where, without a single town refusing to acknowledge the Legitimate Government." The "Expeditionary Division" was daily increasing in force, and was prepared to make decided movements against the enemy.

Don Pedro had conferred on Vice Admiral Napier commander of the victorious squadron, the title of Viscount of St. Vincent and Admiral of the Royal Navy, and has authorized him to name sixty of his officers as most worthy of the ancient order of "Knights of the Tower and Sword of Valor and Loyalty."

The papers announce the constant arrival of deserters at Oporto in large numbers; on the 13th, two entire regiments arrived. Don Pedro is represented to be in excellent health, and very active. Affairs at Oporto have assumed a most encouraging aspect, and the papers contain minute details of sundry skirmishes in the vicinity, in which the troops of Donna Maria were victorious—compelling on one occasion the Miguelites to retreat, with a reported loss of eight or nine hundred men.

To be short: what we wish to say is, that the real friends of Gen. Jackson, can with more consistency support Mr. Goodnow and our other candidates, whose sentiments on this all important subject correspond with their own, than those nominated by a cabal of young lawyers—supported by them, and wholly under their direction.

(Wiscasset Yankee.)

Some will not vote at all; some will vote for King, many for Smith, and some perhaps for Goodnow. Why should they not? Gen. Jackson, we presume, will not be again before the public as a candidate. Mr. G. will not interfere with his administration for the residue of his term, neither will any National Republican, further than to resist measures which he believes absolutely pernicious.

(Ken Journal.)

The two preceding extracts from federal papers, (the one of which is under the direction of Dr. Shaw, the federal ex-candidate for congress from Lincoln, and the other in the confidence of Messrs. Emmons and Evans) set forth

in a strong light the... and desperation of the... party. Who would have believed the federal... that papers and men who... disgrace themselves by abusing and calumniating Gen. Jackson, would have the shamelessness now to come forward and pretend friendship for him, and claim that friendship as a recommendation of their candidates to office? Who would believe that they would have come forth with the manifest falsehood on their tongues—that the democratic party, who raised Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, who supported him against the denunciations and threats and sneers of these very men, are now his enemies, and that his "real friends" are to be found in the ranks led on by John Holmes, George Evans, and William Emmons, in whose eyes, until now, support of Jackson was the greatest crime? What but desperation could urge them to the suicidal act of praising him whom they have abused, and claiming that praise as a recommendation to the confidence of the people? Verily despair doth make fools of men!

Look at their consistency! They call upon the people to oppose Dunlap (whom they themselves have heretofore abused for his zealous support of Jackson) because he is Jackson's enemy; and to support such men as Evans, Goodnow, and Emmons, because they are his "real friends"—the only proof of friendship being, that they have uniformly slandered and bitterly opposed him! What presumption—what insult to the people of Maine, to suppose that they can be caught with such chaff!

The truth is they are opposed to Jackson more bitterly than ever, and to Mr. Dunlap and the other Jackson candidates, because they are and always have been his warmest friends. But so overwhelming have been the proofs of Gen. Jackson's patriotism, that they despair of conquering his friends in this state by open opposition. With characteristic hypocrisy and meanness, they now pretend to be his friends, and under that garb hope to defeat the democratic ticket, and place themselves in a situation, where they can effectually punish Gen. Jackson's old friends and openly oppose him. And these "real friends" of Jackson are the men who a few months ago denounced him as a "tyrant," and charged him with the design of subverting our Republican Government and establishing in its stead a "Monarchy." And these men who now claim support because they promise friendship to Jackson, until now, always declared friendship for him an entire disqualification for office! "Shame, where is thy blush!"

[Augusta Age.]

A very short period of time will elapse before the electors of this State will be required to give their suffrages for public servants. In the discharge of this inestimable privilege, it is to be hoped that they will act calmly and dispassionately, yet with energy, with decision, and from principle. The state of the times is peculiarly favorable to this. The excitement occasioned by the late Presidential canvass has in a great measure subsided, and the people have had an opportunity of seeing the principles of Democracy and of the Administration fully and fairly tested. They have seen the foreign and domestic affairs of the government conducted with a degree of energy, firmness and ability which has never been surpassed, and perhaps never equalled. They have seen the government arrested in its rapid career towards consolidation, and brought back to, and administered on purely Democratic Republican principles. They have seen the action of the General Government strictly confined within its constitutional sphere, and the rights of the states acknowledged and respected. They have witnessed a system of rigid economy in the expenditure of the people's money, and such a reduction of taxes as renders the revenue barely sufficient for the proper maintenance of government. In fine they have witnessed the government, under the wise, efficient and republican policy of our present Chief Magistrate steadily and rapidly moving forward in its course to prosperity, happiness and distinction. Having seen all these things, those who have heretofore opposed the present administration and its principles must be aware, that, in continuing their opposition, they but oppose their own interests and the vital interests of their country. Under such circumstances they are solicited to come forward in support of the principles which they cannot but acknowledge, are such as should distinguish the administration of this government. They are asked to lay aside their preferences for men, and act only from principle. They are earnestly invited to abandon the support of men and measures which they must have learned by this time would be detrimental to the welfare of our country, if pre-dominant, and rally around the glorious standard of Democracy and equal rights.

[Skowhegan Sentinel.]

It is well known that there are in this State a few individuals who have hitherto enjoyed the confidence of the republican party, but who by their conduct have forfeited that confidence, and are now endeavoring to create a division in the democratic ranks. A Convention of these disorganizers was not long since called at Warren, Lincoln County, for the purpose of nominating, as was supposed a candidate in opposition to the regular nomination of the State Convention. The proceedings of this meeting are given in the last number of their organ the Jeffersonian by which it appears, that no nomination was made. The members of the convention merely resolved to give their individual support to Samuel E. Smith. The reason of their not making a regular nomination can easily be imagined. Gov. Smith probably would

not consent to be used as their tool, and they feared that if regularly nominated, he would come out openly and decline the nomination. The convention, judging from all accounts, was a complete failure. [Skowhegan Sentinel.]

most flatter all parts of the State we have the sentiment. Accounts of the state of public great importance are fully aware of the and are prepared and debauching election, dingly. Notwithstanding the sed to act accordingly, disappointed men, the democratic of a few candidate for Governor will be elected by a handsome majority, if the members of that party but do their duty, of which there is no doubt. [lb.]

* Our friends who are disposed to regard the result of the coming election in the light we are constrained to view it, we would admonish that the time for action has arrived. It should not, from this language be understood, that we entertain any apprehensions in regard to the issue of the elections, but we view the result as important, particularly, because the more decided the vote of the Democracy in sustaining the regularly nominated candidate the more effectually will the voice of faction in this State, be silenced. How unfounded are the hopes of those who would fain believe that the many should be led by the few or that the majority should yield to the minority, whenever the capricious whims of such minority shall call for it. How thin is the veil with which men would cover themselves, who, under pretence of attachment to the Republican cause, would set at defiance its most wholesome usages and customs, and clothed in the guise of hollow-hearted friendship would stab to the quick the object of their pretended affection! That there are some men in this State professing to be democrats, who, if they cannot be permitted to control the Republican party, are anxious to witness its destruction, we cannot longer entertain a doubt. As they have become satisfied that they cannot do the former, it is quite evident that they are now attempting to accomplish the latter. Who, among the friends of the administration are prepared to look calmly on and witness the ultimate success of these men in the accomplishment of their objects? If any, let them speak, for in a contest for principle there can be no neutrals. [Eastern Democrat.]

The old song of the opposition has not got quite out of date. They always pitch their pipes, at least, an octave too high. A year ago, it was said, that Mr. Goodnow was sure of his election and now it is said so, in the opposition prints. We placed no confidence in the statement then, and now we consider it a thousand and one times more than ridiculous. Just wait and see how we Democrats make Governors, even when faction rears his Hydra head. [lb.]

From the Thomaston Journal.

ION. ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

The silliest story the enemies of the Republican Party have put in circulation, is that Mr. DUNLAP is or has been a federalist! It has been very gravely asserted in this vicinity that he never belonged to the Democratic Party till about four years since. It is even asserted that he was an active supporter of the odious Hartford Convention and was strongly imbued with the political principles of those who got up that reasonable measure. Such misrepresentations are a little too silly to be believed by any one possessing common intelligence. He must be very weak or very ignorant who could be gulled by them, and he very wicked who could make them. Mr. Dunlap has been too favorably known to the Democracy of Maine to suffer at all from such foolish scandal. The objection of federalism, if it be one, comes with rather an ill grace from those who are federalists themselves or in league and alliance with them.

The charge of Federalism against Mr. Dunlap cannot be better answered or refuted than by a survey of the past. At the period of the Hartford Convention he was a student in College and a minor. Previous to the year 1822 he was a member of the House of Representatives and in the year 1823—he was elected by the Democratic Party of the County of Cumberland as a Senator to the State, which proves that even at that early period Mr. Dunlap's political character was known and appreciated. He must have had an established reputation or he could not have been thus elected in a County that has ever been first and foremost in the support of Democratic principle. They continued to re-elect him nine years successively to the same office, until last year, when he declined a re-election. The Republican Party throughout the State showed the same confidence in Mr. Dunlap as did his immediate friends and neighbors and was for seven years successively elected President of the Senate by the Republican members of that body; in which station he fully justified their preference, by discharging its arduous and highly responsible duties with acknowledged ability, and in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction. The last session of the Legislature, he was elected by the unanimous vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature as one of the Executive Council, which station he still fills. For more than twelve years past and ever since he has been in political life, Mr. Dunlap

has been an active, efficient and unwavering defender of the Republican party and of Republican principles. No man has exhibited a more disinterested and uncalculating devotion to its interests and advancement; and no man has been visited with a more liberal share of federal abuse. If the worst of times, when danger threatened the party, when the timid and time-serving were tampering and vacillating and consulting their own fears and interests, Mr. Dunlap was found firm and decided in his support of his Party and his friends. In the great Presidential contest between Adams and Jackson in 1828, he was one of the very first who unguessed the cause that has since so signally triumphed. Instead of waiting as is falsely asserted of victory was apparent to which side the scale who stood boldly, he was one of the few overwhelming majority and in the face of an successfully for Jackson and Democracy; and that too at a time when the number dared to do so, was so small, that they were deemed as a faction rather than treated as a party. In the contest which followed in this State between the federal party under Hunton, and the democracy of Maine, Mr. Dunlap was found true to his professions and his principles fighting in the minority, the battles of the republican party, and devoting his time and money so liberally in their service that it procured for him from the federal party the appellation of the "man of time and money."

One would suppose that so long and faithful and uncalculating a perseverance in the same cause through scenes of peril and in times that tried mens souls would secure him from the charge of Federalism, at least from any who ever claimed to belong to the Democratic Party. It should secure to him, and it will secure to him the support, the hearty and grateful support, of every true Republican of Maine who has a proper knowledge of his character and services; the abuse of the federal party and the charges of federalism &c. preferred by traitors to the Democratic party, to the contrary notwithstanding. He will be elected by a triumphant majority in spite of all the elements of opposition that have been stirred up against him, and a disastrous and hopeless defeat will be the certain end of all who oppose him.

Mr. Editor.—I have been informed that the Warren Convention was got up by the advice of, and in concert with certain leaders of the federal party. I wish to know if it be true. I have been led to believe it was from the fact that certain federalists are almost the only persons left to justify and defend it. Yours, &c.

In answer to the above we can only say that we are not in the secrets of either the federalists or their new allies. They would be most likely to keep a secret of that sort pretty much to themselves. If by their imprudence the fact should get abroad that the prime mover of it took the advice of his new federal friends as to the policy of calling a convention, it would tip the fat into the fire. Some rogues are relating what they overheard at some of their meetings and whisperings, but we don't care to repeat it. [Thomaston Journal.]

THE PROSPECT.

The information received from every part of the State, affords the most encouraging and gratifying presages of the pending election. The Republican party never was better united and never in better spirits, notwithstanding the endeavors of the federal papers to create division in our ranks and to make the people believe that a serious division exists. Any man with half an eye, can see through their motives, and the object of all their kind solicitude for those who manifest an inclination to commit political treason and join the federal cry against Republican candidates and Republican papers. All that business is well understood in every part of the State, and the Republican party are determined not to be deceived into an opposition to their own principles and their own friends. They will go together in one unbroken phalanx and will be victorious. Not a shadow of doubt is entertained of the election of the Republican Candidate by a THOUSANDS over all the candidates that the Federalists and their new allies can bring into the field. It is estimated by those who have the most extensive information, that DUNLAP will be elected by from 5000 to 6000 votes over all others. Yet our friends ought not to relax in their exertions on that account. Every man is expected to do his duty. The greater the majority the more signal the triumph.

Cape De Verdes, Capt. Marriner, of the brig Zipporah, arrived at New York from Cape De Verdes, states that seven cargoes of provisions had been received from the U. States, and one cargo of corn from Africa. 18,000 persons had died by starvation, and not 40,000 as has been stated; and if the rain should fall as usual this month, they would do very well; otherwise they would need assistance from the people of the United States, again to whom they are very grateful for their goodness heretofore towards them.

Every one to his taste. A portion of the good people of North Carolina, are about to make a selection of a candidate for the State Legislature, in the person of an inmate of their State Prison! They are desirous beforehand, to know if the Governor will pardon the man out, if he should be elected. The Governor thinks it will be time enough to decide upon the pardon when the event happens. This is no joke. [N. B. Freedom.]

Bunker Hill Monument.—The mechanics and other citizens of the town of Lowell have subscribed \$650 75 to the Bunker Hill Monument. The Lowell Light Infantry company have also subscribed \$150 to the same patriotic purpose. An individual in Portland, has forwarded \$1.34 "the amount of one day's work."

The four newspapers most earnest in advocating the United States Bank are the National Intelligencer, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the New York Courier and Enquirer, and the National Gazette. Of these, the first belongs to the Bank, stock, and influence—body, soul and estate—types, presses, and debts, due and to become due. The influence of the second and third belong to the Bank on all questions which immediately concern that institution, such as the question of its recharter, withdrawing its deposits, &c., having been bought and paid for at enormous prices. The fourth has been convicted of having had "fair business transactions" with the Bank, and is supposed to be more or less swayed by pecuniary considerations. What these presses say in favor of the Bank is therefore only to be looked upon as so much said by the Bank in favor of itself, and every school-boy knows that "self praise" is not commendation. [New York Evening Post.]

We are glad to discover a spirit of enterprise among our citizens in any part of our County, and are gratified to learn, that a project has been started to erect a Factory in Norway-Village. We understand that the estimated expense of the present enterprise is estimated at \$40,000, and that about one third part of the stock has already been taken up. A meeting of the stock holders is to be held at the Inn of Joshua Smith, Esq. in Norway-Village on the 7th of Sept. at 2 o'clock P. M., and such citizens of our County, and others who are disposed to encourage the undertaking and take shares, are invited to attend. It is believed there will be no difficulty in disposing of the whole stock immediately—as the privilege is excellent, and the location both with regard to the Village and the people of our County very eligible. Success to the enterprise.

THE MEMBERS OF OXFORD COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, are notified that their anniversary meeting will be held in the Meeting house, on Paris Hill, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock A.M. By order of the Executive Committee SAMUEL F. BROWN, Secretary. Buckfield, Aug. 12, 1833.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. Nicholas Smith, aged about 50.
In Otisfield, on the 30th ult, Mrs. Lyda, wife of Mr. James Morse, aged about 66 years.
In Livermore, Mr. Ichabod Benson aged 77.
In Poland, Mrs. Emeline, wife of Reuben B. Dunn, Esq. aged 26 years.

Wagons.
WAGONS on hand, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, by ELLIOT SMITH. Norway, Aug. 31, 1833. 3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of ISSACHAR LEAVITT

late of Turner in the County of Oxford yeoman deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request a all persons who are indebted to the said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to AZOR BARRELL. Turner, Aug. 27, 1833. 3w

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON Administrator of the estate of ISSACHAR LEAVITT, late of Bethel, in said County; deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest; JOSEPH G. COLB, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

ON the Petition of SARAH GLOVER, administratrix of the estate of JOSEPH GLOVER, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which she owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred fifty-seven dollars and eighty six cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest; JOSEPH G. COLB, Register.

From Anastasius.


So long and so busily has time been at work to fill its chosen spot,—so repeatedly has Constantino poured into this ultimate receptacle of the living, spite of its immense population, scarce counts a single breathing inhabitant for even ten silent inmates of this city of the dead. Already do its fields of blooming lupulchers, stretch far away on every side, across the brow of the hills and the bend of the valleys; already are the avenues which cross, that step, in this domain of death, so lengthened, and the weary stranger, from whatever point he comes, still finds before him many a dreary mile of road between marshalled tombs and mournful cypress, ere he reaches his journey's end—and yet, every year does this common cemetery of all the heirs to decay, still exhibit a rapidly increasing size, a fresh and widening line of boundary, and a new belt of young plantations, growing up between new flower-beds and graves.

"There!" said I to myself, "lie, scarce one foot beneath the surface of a swelling soil, ready to burst at every point with its festering contents, more than half the generations whom Death has continued to mow down for near four centuries in the vast capital of Islamism. There lie, side by side, on the same level, in cells the size of their bodies, and only distinguished by a marble turban somewhat longer or deeper,—somewhat rounder or squarer, personages of a life, far as heaven and earth asunder, in birth, in station, in gifts of nature, and in long laboured acquirements." There lie, sunk alike in their vast sleep, like food for the worm that lives on death,—the conqueror who filled the universe with his name; and the peasant scarce known in his own hamlet; Sultan Mahmood, and Sultan Mahmood's perhaps more deserving hero; infants bending under the weight of years, and men of a single hour; men with intellects of angels, and men with understandings inferior to those of brutes; the beauty of Georgia, and the black of Sennaar; viziers, beggars, heroes and women.

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH
BY E. L. BULWER.

... this chain, for, instance, from board

"would you do away with this, will you?"
"My children," said the old man, "I had enough in the orchard
at his last gasp," "I had enough in the orchard
for any time," "for number, but you undo your-
selves," "the injustice of crippling your father,"
"I mean well by me—you compassionate
my struggles—but, instead of giving me liberty,
these good ladies would set me to sleep. Trust,
of nature and common sense, and we shall live
happily together, and if, in the course of time,"



Courting Below—A Kitchen Scene Sally, housemaid paring apples in the corner. Enter Abadiah, who seats himself in the corner opposite to Sally, without saying a word for fifteen minutes, finally, scratching his head, breaks silence with—

[Both parties assume a grave face and knowing look, and a long pause ensues. Finally Oodiah gives his pate another harrowing scratch, and again breaks silence.]

Well, Sally, we chaps are going to raise a sleigh-ride, it's such inimicly good sleddin to-

Sally—You are? Our folks are suspicious
company all day to-morrow.

Obadiah—I spose they'll have insatiate times
't. I should be indefinitely hippy if you
ould disgrace me with your company; I should
ke it as a derogatory honor; besides, we're
calculatin to treat the gals copious well with rain-
and, bloodin

Sally— I should be supernatural glad to disagree with you, but our folks suspect company; I can't go.

[Obadiah sits scratching his head a while and at length starts up as though a new idea came upon him.]

Well, now I know what I'll do; I'll go home and thrash them are beans what have been lyin' the barn a darn d while.

Excuse for non-attendance as juror.—A gentleman was yesterday called as a juror in the Sessions Court, and walked up to the bench to know cause why his attendance should not be insisted on. The clerk asked if he wished to excuse himself. The gentleman nodded assent. An affirmation was then put to him, (the gentleman being a member of the society of Friends,) and he nodded another assent. A question was then put to him by the clerk, and the gentleman nodded again. A lady now approached the bench, and turned the gentleman's words into plain English, by stating that he had misfortune to be so very deaf as to render himself incapable of hearing a single sentence; and on this account he hoped to be excused as a juror. The Recorder considered excuse a fair one, and permitted him to resign. *N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Valleyrand.—This extraordinary man is said to be rapidly declining. He walks with difficulty, and, in ascending or descending stairs, supported by an attendant. According to his account, he never looked like an honest man but once in his life, and that was when his reticence was distorted by sea sickness. Is it possible for any body, we should x-
him, on the verge of the grave, to baffle us by protocols, and prolong his stay on earth under the risks of diplomacy.

Unifigent gift.—James Boorman, Esq. of New York, has presented to the New York Institution for the blind, a ten years lease of the buildings and grounds formerly called Abingdon place, a short distance beyond the paved limits of the city, and between the 8th and 9th avenues. The main building on the premises is a substantial two story house, 100 feet square, situated on a rising ground overlooking Hudson River.

wag, in the night time, removed the sign of a cutler, and placed it over a watch; and the passengers were equally diverted and surprised to read over the Bridewell, "put in here." The same incorrigible once placed over a surgeon's door a sign inscribed, "Mangling done here."

NOTED

A Newspaper is a history of the world for the day. It is the history of that world in which we now live—and with it we are consequently more concerned than with those which have passed a way, and exist only in remembrance: though to check us in our too fond love of it, we may consider that the present, likewise, will soon be past, and take its place in the repositories of the dead.

Never speak to deceive nor listen to betray.

at Paris in said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, *Judge*.
Copy Attes: JOSEPH G. COLLE, *Register*.

A Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the

of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.
WILL HUBBARD and SAMUEL STEPHENS Execu-
tors of the last Will and Testament of Lemuel Jackson
deceased, in said County, deceased, having presented
a sixth account of administration of the estate of said
deceased—
Answered—
that the said Executors give notice to all persons inter-
ested, by causing a copy of this order to be published
in three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat print-
ing office at Paris, that they may answer the same.

to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of
 November, next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and
 w. cause if any they have why the same should not
 be allowed.
 JOSEPH EMERY, Judge.
 True Copy, Attest: J. STEPHEN G. COLZ, Register
 The Court of Probate held at Watford within and for
 the County of Oxford, on the first day of August in the
 year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.
 WILLIAM WASHBURN Administrator of the Estate of
 Lewis Washburn, late of Livermore in said County, Es-
 que, deceased, having presented his first account,

administration of the estate of said deceased and also his personal account against said estate—
 and the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the newspapers respectively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at the Court to be held at Livermore in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
 True, Copy, Attest: JOSEPH H. COLE, Register.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

THE township of land numbered one in the second range, and the south half of township numbered one, in the third range of townships west of Bingham's Kentucky Purchase, will be offered for sale, at public auction, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House at Oxford, on the first day of October next, at the Augusta Hotel in Augusta, Maine, the purchase money to be paid on the delivery of the deed, and the balance in cash, or by promissory note, to be secured by four equal annuities, with annuities, to be secured by notes with sufficient

DANIEL ROSE, Land Agent of Maine,
August, 1, 1893
GOOD & CHEAP.
MRS LONGLEY offers for Sale at his Store in
Dorchester, a good assortment of English, French, Dutch,
Dry, and Groceries.
Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. Said goods are
fresh, and will be sold on an average, quite as
low as Portland prices, except heavy articles, such as—
Saus, Salt, &c.
Cash Paid for Corn, Butter, and Lamb Pies.

NEW TESTAMENTS \$3.
At Sale at the Oxford Book-Spoke Norway Village,
to Browsers with and without Plates from \$2 to \$6.
No. 1. from 33 1-3 cents to \$1. "2 to \$3.
No. 3. a great variety.
No. 4. HENRY'S, various kinds from 12 1-2 to 75 cents.
No. 5. HENRY'S, SCOTT'S commentaries on the Old
Testaments.
No. 6. HENRY'S Exposition of the New Testament.
No. 7. Introduction to the critical study and knowl-
edge of the Holy Scriptures.
No. 8. A FULL

WANTED,
 T or TEN apprentice GIRLS to the tail-
 business. None need apply unless well recom-
 mended.

ay Village, Aug. 12.

taken away from the snuffbox an intended
 apprentice named Lucius Cole. All persons
 are forbidden harboring or trusting him as they
 will avoid the penalties of the law in such
 case provided. The above reward will be paid
 to any one who will return said Lucius to
 JOHN DANIELS Jr
 Paris August 19, 1833.

P R O S P E C T U S
 OF
 A NOVEL AND INTERESTING WEEKLY
 PUBLICATION,

the policy are the business of the daily press, the full implication of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected, but courted and requited; and that a reformation is necessary which will not only detect, but subvert those wolves in sheep's clothing to public scorn and mark by which others will be warned from their infamy and service be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; and where

at column will add another, which, coming from an
and popular source, will we trust be equal to that of
pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be
re explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed
nal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We
therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and rely
upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await
r decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS.
The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed in fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with double type. As it is intended to render the contents worth preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed and more portable size will be evident. The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 15

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and Fame; by Mrs. Hemans; The Ad-
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approached, and the probability is from the
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